

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
 At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the West.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES

August 8, 1869.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS, FOR SALE AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price \$10 00
 REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price 5 00
 DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price 3 00
 GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HERNDON, 1 vol. Price 3 00
 THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6, Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
 LOUGHBOUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds, Price—75 cts. per quire.
 JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS. Price—75 cts. per quire.
 CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS, &c. Price—75 cts. per quire.
 SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—75 cts. per quire.
 CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price—75 cts. per quire.
 BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky. Price—75 cts. per quire.
 BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the newest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clas. for Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, and will tailor to order. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.
 Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
 August 3, 1863-4.

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON.

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
 FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
 Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

English and Classical School.
 REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST. Tuition, per school year, \$30 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.
 Oct. 12, 1863-4.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
 Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
 Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
 Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
 Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
 Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
 James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
 R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
 John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
 William L. Harlan, Clerk, Frankfort.
 Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
 John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
 Wince Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
 Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
 Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
 Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
 J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.
 Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.
 Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
 John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
 Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
 Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
 Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
 John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.
 Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
 James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
 W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
 Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
 Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
 Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
 Belvid J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
 Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
 James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
 Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
 R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
 1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.
 2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
 3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
 4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
 5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
 6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
 7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
 8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.
 9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
 10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
 11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
 12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
 13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.
 14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.
 4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
 7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
 Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
 1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
 2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
 3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
 4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
 5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
 6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Barksdale.
 7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.
 8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
 9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
 10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.
 11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
 12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
 13th Dist.—W. C. Downey, Lexington.
 14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VAN WINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
 Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
 E. L. & J. S. VAN WINKLE.

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
 Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
 Sept. 14, 1863-4y.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete faculty, and is always open for the reception of visitors or pupils, being in perpetual session. Full particulars sent to any address on receipt of stamp.
 Address THOS. J. BRYANT.
 August 12, 1863-3m.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863, the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M.
 Oct. 30, 1863-4. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

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 Oct. 30, 1863-4. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S WHOLESALE COLUMN! CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

AT WHOLESALE

Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TODAY

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

SILKS & DRESS GOODS

AT WHOLESALE

We have the largest Stock of

RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

IN CINCINNATI.

Which we offer to Merchants at

LOW PRICES!

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

FRENCH MERINOS, MAINTENANCE MERINOS, AZULINE MERINOS, COBURGS, MOORE ALPACAS, BLACK ALPACAS, POIL DE CHEVRES, WOOLEN PLAIDS, FRENCH CHIFFS, FRENCH POPLINS, PLAIN EMPRESS CLOTHS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

COR. FIFTH AND VINE

We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS, WATERVLEIT DRAB SHAWLS, WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS, WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS, MIDDLESEX SHAWLS, MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS, NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS, RICH PLAIN SHAWLS, BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE.

6,000

BALMORAL SKIRTS, BRUNNEN'S SKIRTS, WASHINGTON SKIRTS, ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

PORTSMOUTH B., PORTSMOUTH P., ATTAWANGON XX., GREENE, WHITE ROCK, RHODE ISLAND, RED BANK 7-8, and 4-4 Hudson.

BLEACHED

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

AT WHOLESALE

Portsmouth B., Portsmouth P., Attawangon XX., Greene, White Rock, Rhode Island, Red Bank 7-8, and 4-4 Hudson.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

American Crash

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash

BY THE BALE

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

TABLE LINENS,

AT WHOLESALE.

7-4 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Snow Drop, 8-4 Bleached Damask, 8-4 Snow Drop, Damask Towels Bordered Towels.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

EMBROIDERIES,

AT WHOLESALE.

We have a superb Stock of

EMBROIDERED

GOLLARS AND SETS,

MALTESE LACE COLLARS, LACE SLEEVES, LACE SETS, EDGINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Sept. 25, 1863.

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LAW CARD.

JOHN L. SCOTT, of Frankfort, will hereafter regularly attend all the circuit courts in the 1st Judicial District, embracing the counties of Franklin, Henry, Owen, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Boone, and Grant, and will attend to such collections, and other civil business, as may be entrusted to his care.
 February 26, 1863.

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-4f.]

J. WARNER, DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13, 1863-4f.

SPEED & BARRET, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.

[Jan. 17, '62-ly*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN, Attorneys at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and in the Circuit Courts of the Counties of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-4f.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-4f.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859-4f.

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sn Office.

May 6, 1857-4f.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

Feb 2, 1863.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY,.....MARCH 11, 1864.

The city authorities have been engaged for several days in having the streets cleaned. It is a good work; and the people commend them.

Tobacco Inspector.

JOSEPH H. CHANDLER, Esq., having declined the Inspectorship of Tobacco, at Louisville, Gov. BRAMLETTE has appointed BENJ. F. BIGGS, Esq., of Green county, to the position.

The Cincinnati Gazette, and its Washington correspondent intimates that, in consequence of the action of the members of the Ohio Legislature, endorsing and declaring for Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. CHASE expresses the wish that his name be considered withdrawn from the canvass.

It is stated by deserters from Richmond that HUMPHREY MARSHALL is engaged in aiding prisoners confined in Richmond, to be paroled or exchanged; that when his fees are paid in greenbacks he sends them to his family in Kentucky; but when paid in "Southern Confederacy" currency he "fights the tiger" with it.

It is telegraphed from Washington, that the Government is about to send a commission to all the Federal prisons where rebels are confined, to administer to those who desire to take it, the oath of allegiance under the amnesty proclamation. We hope the Government will do no such thing. The result will be to let loose upon the community a band of unprincipled scoundrels, who will rob, steal, and murder Union citizens, until they can find the opportunity to get back into the rebel army. We have no faith in any of them.

Another objection is in the fact, that whilst the Federal Government is treating the rebel prisoners better than our own soldiers, the rebels are treating Federal prisoners in their hands unhumanely and villainously. Let the Government keep the rebels in prison, and let them fare as Federal prisoners do in rebel dungeons. That is the only way to bring them to their senses.

The attention of the people is invited to the movements of the men who have assumed the name of "conservatives," and are denouncing all who do not choose to unite with, or who oppose them, as "radicals" or "abolitionists." Have the people forgotten the "peace party," and the "constitutional Union party"? Are not the arguments and declarations of these "conservatives" the same made by the above-named treasonable organizations? Are they not avowing the same objects and ends as their aims? And may we not reasonably expect to see each and all the leading "conservatives" assembled, in some six months time, where HUMPHREY MARSHALL, BLANE, DUNCAN, GEO. B. HODGES, and others, have been up at, in the ranks of secession and treason? They denied their disloyalty; swore they were true patriots; plead for the people to trust and follow them; until they thought they had so securely placed the State in the vortex of treason that she could not escape; and then "breaking their oaths and resolutions, like a twist of rotten silk,"

They sundered every tie that bound them to home and country; crushed every throb of patriotism and loyalty; and yoked themselves to treason and murder.

Such will be the end of the pseudo-conservatives of this day.

A paper published in Louisville, in the interest of the Southern insurrection, and devoted to giving aid and comfort to traitors, is terribly exercised at our exposure of its covert activity to the Kentucky traitors, as to the best manner of invading this State, and how to cut off supplies to Grant's army.—Our unearthing of the paper in question in this matter was a centre shot. It instantly brought up to its view "a woodchuck's hole!" No doubt the "thought was father to the wish" that it could creep into one, to hide itself from the rays of light we had turned upon its course, and which had so completely unmasked the traitorous design of the article to which we had alluded.

We advise the Southern sympathizers' organ to possess its soul in patience, and mend its manners. There is no use in letting its bad temper get beyond its control. The people generally are of HONORABLE TONK'S opinion, that, when one loses temper, goes to calling hard names, and using opprobrious epithets, his villainy is exposed, or he has lost his case. "Until the paper in question jumped from the solid ground" of loyalty and patriotism so deep into the dark abyss of secession and treason that it irrevocably sealed its soul for eternal condemnation, with that of its brother, "Judas, the son of perdition," it would have seemed to put forth such advice to those who are laboring to destroy the life of the Nation, or to apply the language it uses to those it knows are truly and only loyal.

But, so lost is the heart of "the paper in question," to every throb of loyalty and patriotism, that, under guise of indignantly repelling our exposure, it reiterates its treasonable directions and advice to the rebel authorities; and pleads its right to do so, because it has an "unmilitary editor!"

Now, whatever may be thought of our exposure of the secessionists' organ's article, "is there any person of decent intelligence" that does not see and understand that "the paper in question" only wriggled and squirmed like a worm on a spit, because we had touched it in a sore place?

"Let the galled jade wince!
Our withers are unwrung."

More Endorsements.

We continue to give extracts from letters accompanying clubs of subscribers we are receiving. In doing so, we take the opportunity to return our sincere thanks to friends for their kindness to, and confidence in us. Our aim shall be to leave no effort untied to prove ourselves worthy the confidence manifested by our patrons.

A friend from Clarke county, Kentucky, accompanies his list with the remark: "You have taken a noble stand in favor of the Union. Success attend you."

With a club from Brownsburgh, Indiana, a friend writes: "I like your talk. We shall try you on.—Don't mince, or palliate. We want the 'truth'—the whole truth—and nothing but the truth." No compromise with traitors. Stand firm, and the Hoosiers will help you."

From Carter county, Kentucky, comes a list for our Weekly, with this assurance: "I have just got home. I send you some subscribers; and in a few days I will send you more. Go ahead, in the good cause."

A gentleman in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, writing to a friend in this city, sends subscribers to the Tri-Weekly with the remark: "I happened in company with two gentlemen, and they both put their names down as subscribers to the Tri-Weekly Commonwealth, of your city; and if I had the time could get a number. I will send you more names."

A friend in Boyd county, Kentucky, accompanies his letter with the following endorsement: "Your position upon National affairs is more nearly correct, or rather more in accordance with my views than any other paper in the State; and I have hopes that when the proper time arrives you will be square on the track."

—We can assure our friend, that we think he will always find us "square on the track," for the Union and the Government. We shall strive to do our duty, fully and squarely,—leaving the consequences with the RULER OF THE UNIVERSE, who governeth all things.

From Grant county, a friend writes that: "Friends are doing all they can for you. Our people are almost wholly dependent upon the Daily papers of Cincinnati. Keep striving in the good work, and success will certainly follow your efforts."

—We return our thanks; the good people of Grant are sending us their names in a manner which shows, that while they take the Cincinnati Dailies for earliest news, they want their State paper for itself.

One of the most revered and pious ministers of the Gospel in this State,—in a letter to a friend in this city, and which has been handed to us to read,—(we hope he will excuse us for making extracts from his letter,)—says: "I am greatly pleased with the tone of the Commonwealth, and the decided wisdom and power of its more recent issues. * * * I am particularly pleased with the paragraph in regard to the 'True Presbyterian.' I regard that paper, in spirit and intention, as a political paper, and as such, fair game for its legitimate opponents; and therefore, rejoice to see the Commonwealth thrown down the gauntlet to it."

From Lewis county, a friend sends a club with this remark: "I am highly gratified at your course. We need and must have a truly loyal paper in Kentucky. I can secure you a large number of subscribers in Lewis. The course of your paper is right."

The Louisville Journal talks about a mountain of bibles, pockets and hands full of bibles, and bibles on the back and head, to swear on. If the Journal would only get one, and read and use it so as to profit by it, it would learn that that book commands us to "swear not." And by following the precepts of the bible, the Journal will avoid many "tights" from "loose" drinking.

The War Department has ordered, that on the decease of any commissioned officer in hospital, that the surgeon in charge forward to the Adjutant General an inventory of his effects, and inform the nearest relatives of what effects were left. If they are not called for in two months, they will be sold at auction, and the proceeds sent to the Treasury. Swords, watches, trinkets, and articles of that class will not be disposed of in this manner, but will be properly labeled with the name, rank and regiment, and date of death of the owner, and sent to the Adjutant General's office, to be deposited with the Second Auditor of the Treasury, to await the application of the heirs.

GEN. BUELL.—"Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in his letter of March 7, says:

It has long been a matter of surprise in military circles that the finding of the commission to investigate the conduct of General Buell has never been made public. It now appears that the delay was accidental. The commission pronounce General Buell free from all blame. It is due to General Buell to say that he has borne unintended injustice of unproved imputations upon his military sagacity and loyalty so long without a murmur.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says the findings in the case will soon be published.

On the 8th instant, Marshal AKENS, of New Albany, arrested another of the parties suspected of being concerned in burning the D. G. Taylor. His name is HENRY WATSON.—The Louisville Democrat, of the 9th says:

From what facts we have been able to glean in regard to the burning of this boat and the R. E. Lee, by which four lives and over \$100,000 worth of property was lost, it appears that a party of six men were engaged to commit the deed, each of whom was to receive \$150 for his services. At the time the D. G. Taylor was fired, the city wharf was lined with boats from First to Sixth streets, and the fiends in human shape who hired the wretches to commit this damnable act no doubt expected to see a large number of boats destroyed. We hope that the other parties connected with this incendiary will be apprehended and brought to justice. The parties who have been arrested will, we learn, be examined before the military authorities to-day.

Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, late of Georgia, but for some years a citizen of California, died at San Francisco, on the 4th of March. He was one of the most eloquent and talented men in the nation.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Mr. POLLARD, keeps at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth office, the Cincinnati Dailies, and all the Literary and Pictorial Weeklies. Give him a call.

During the past week several of the noble veteran regiments of this State, who have been home on furlough, have passed through this place to the front. God bless and preserve them, to honor their State, and to return to their families to serve HIM.

A telegram from Washington states that the Court of Inquiry, which recently investigated the conduct of Gens. CARTTERDEN, MCCOOK, ROSECRANS, and NEGLEY, have sent the results to Washington, and that their finding is a recommendation that no further proceedings be had in the premises.

A train which left Indianapolis for Louisville on Tuesday night, was thrown off the track near Columbus, Ind., and the hind car cut in two by a tree, against which it struck. Four persons were killed and several injured. The casualty occurred in consequence of some villain having broken the lock and misplaced a switch.

The Battle of Chickamauga.—Appendix to Gen. Rosecrans' Report. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12th, 1864.

General: The report of the General-in-Chief shows that a letter from one of my division commanders at the battle of Chickamauga, commenting on the report of his commanding General, has been received at the War Department and subsequently published by its authority. The General-in-Chief refers to that letter as a rival authority to my own, and as raising a doubt on the accuracy of a point in my report. The letter, dated October 23d ult., four days after I left the command, is based on a quotation from my official report, to which evidently the writer was not at that time entitled, and which therefore—*prima facie*—was surreptitiously obtained. It has been received and publicly used as a document disparaging my report; without having been referred to me or passing through my hands as required by military courtesy and army regulations.

The War Department is therefore respectfully requested, as an act of justice, to cause the above and following observations to be filed and published as an appendix to my Official Report of the Battle of Chickamauga.

NOTE IN REFERENCE TO GEN. WOOD'S LETTER.

Brig-Gen. T. J. Wood writes and sends to the War Department a clandestine letter, to show, contrary to the inference drawn in my report, that he did right under an order to "close up on General Reynolds and support him," in taking his division out of the line of battle and in rear of Brannan's division to a reserve position in rear of Reynolds. My report, dealing with facts and avoiding personal censures, shows that General Reynolds sent me word by Captain Kellogg, A. D. C. to General Thomas, that there was no troops on his immediate right, and that he wanted support there; that, supposing Brannan's division had been called away, I told an Aid to write General Wood an order to close up on Reynolds and support him, who wrote as follows:

"HEADQ'S, Sept. 20th, 10:45 A. M.
"Brigadier-General T. J. Wood, Commanding Division, &c."
"The General Commanding directs that you close up on Reynolds as fast as possible and support him."
Respectfully,
"FRANK S. BOND,
"Major and A. D. C."

Now, with this order in his hand: 1st. When General Wood found there was no interval to close, because Brannan's troops had not left, his plain duty as a division commander was to have reported that fact to the General commanding, who was not more than six hundred yards from him, and asked further orders; his failure to do so was a grave mistake, showing want of military discretion.

2d. When about to move, notwithstanding this, his duty, on being informed, as he was by one of his brigade commanders, that his skirmishers were engaged, and the enemy in line of battle opposite his position, Gen. Wood was renewedly bound to have reported the facts and taken orders before leaving his position at such a critical time. But instead of doing so, he precipitately drew his troops from the line, and let the enemy in, in the face of an order the wording of which shows that no such operation as the opening, but on the contrary the closing, of a gap was intended by it.

3d. This conduct of Gen. Wood, treated in the report with all the reserve consistent with the truth of history, contrasts most unfavorably with that of Gen. Brannan, commanding the division next on his left, who, a little earlier in the day, when he received an order to leave his position and support the left, finding his skirmishers engaged, reported the fact to Gen. Thomas, desiring to know if, under such circumstances, he should execute the order. He was told, "No, stay where you are."

4th. It also contrasts with Gen. Wood's own conduct and correspondence only a few days previously when he protested against a reprimand of his corps commander for not occupying a position at Wauhatchie, lecturing his senior on the impropriety of what he termed "blind obedience to orders," and in upward of fifty pages of manuscript trying to prove his conduct consistent with that sound discretion which a division commander ought to exercise in removing his troops from the danger threatened by the literal execution of orders.

The material difference of circumstances in the two cases, as appears from his own writings, being that the discretion he exercises at Wauhatchie, and the "blind obedience" he pleads at Chickamauga, both have the effect of getting his troops out of danger.

As the best of Generals are liable to mistakes, I should have been content to leave those of Gen. Wood to the simple historical statement of them, presuming he regretted them far more deeply than even myself. And so feeling, I called attention to his military virtues—vigilance, discipline, providence of his commissariat, and care of his transportation. But his mean and unsoldierly defence of error shows him wrong both in head and heart.

Respectfully, your humble servant,
[Signed] W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General.
Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, Adj. Gen., U. S. A.
Official: R. S. THORN, Capt., A. D. C.

From all we can learn, the present appearance of the growing wheat, in this State, and in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, is decidedly unfavorable to a good crop. It is not too late to sow spring wheat, and we would advise farmers to do so; and to put in all the corn, oats, potatoes and root crops that their forces will justify.

The rebel sympathizers' organ denies having heretofore lauded Mr. GANTT of Arkansas; and says, it published but a single speech of his. Its memory is short. Probably it does not include Mr. GANTT's long circulars, letters, &c.? And may be, the lauded notices of the gentleman were copied from other papers, body and breeches? Would not an examination of its files, for the past six months, aid in refreshing its memory?—We might undertake the task, only we dislike to send it in search of another "woodchuck's hole."

It is stated that Gen. FREMONT has made overtures to the "Copperhead" Democracy, inviting their nomination for the Presidency! On being reminded that he was an Abolition Republican, it is stated he promptly replied, that he was now, and always had been, a Democrat, as three fourths of the Abolition and Republican parties had been.

We know nothing about the matter, and care less. FREMONT will suit either the copperheads or the Wendell Phillips's abolition clan. They are both opposed to the President, and so is FREMONT.

By the way, in a speech made by the shelf-General, the other day in New York city, he declared for war with France, forthwith and sooner, to enforce what he calls "the Monroe doctrine." Brave General! He can talk and proclaim. That is all!

The Louisville organ of treason-sympathizers complains awfully because Gen. MEADE did not follow up the rebel army, after the battle of Gettysburgh. "The paper in question" is a great advocate of Gen. McCLELLAN and anxious for him to be the next President. But did not McCLELLAN, after the battle of Williamsburgh, after the battle of Fair Oaks, and after the battle of Antietam, fail in pressing the advantages he had obtained; and by this failure to push the defeated rebels, especially at Antietam, did he not permit LEE to escape into Virginia? Why censure MEADE for following in the footsteps of his "illustrious predecessor"—"Little Mac"? For our part, we believe both done what they believed best.—By inaction, we think, both let LEE escape.—MEADE once; McCLELLAN three times.—But we censure neither; theirs was the duty, and theirs the responsibility. To err is human. But justice does not require MEADE to be censured, and McCLELLAN praised for acts precisely similar.

A Sensation Item.
The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette telegraphs to that paper the following:—

A written statement has been furnished to the Secretary of War, from a citizen of Maryland, a former member of the Legislature, and cousin of the rebel General LEE, during the battle of Antietam, in which he states that, on the night after the battle, LEE sent a messenger to McCLELLAN, asking a personal interview, and that in accordance with that request, McCLELLAN rode through the lines that night, and had a long interview with LEE, inside the rebel lines. During that interview, he states that LEE told McCLELLAN his army was then crossing the Potomac.

The writer of this statement, with ten or twelve others, who are said to be cognizant of the fact of McCLELLAN having such an interview, have been summoned to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Now, can not some correspondent get up, as an offset, a similar item about Gen. MEADE? Certainly some body's wife's cousin's brother-in-law's cousin's wife had a brother's house about Gettysburgh, where LEE and MEADE could have met?

On the 4th instant, Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, introduced into the National House of Representatives the following excellent bill:

"Be it enacted, etc. That any portion of the residents of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, or Arkansas, who may volunteer in the military service of the United States, for the term of three years or during the war, shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges of the existing laws, and mustered into the regiments of any of the States which they may select; and, in the case of such being colored troops, they shall be assigned as now directed by law; and any State or subdivision of a State, procuring such enlistments, shall receive credit—provided, that such enlistments in any State, under this act, shall continue only until such State shall be subject to a call for troops."

The range of the human voice is quite astounding, there being about nine perfect tones, but 17,592,186,044,515 different sounds. Thus 14 direct muscles, alone, or together produce 16,383 sounds; 30 indirect muscles produce 173,741,823; while all in cooperation, tell the number already named, and these independently of different degrees of intensity.

A man's voice ranges from bass to tenor, the medium being what is called baritone. The female voice ranges from contralto to soprano; the medium being termed mezzo-soprano; and a boy's voice, naturally, is alto, or between a treble and a tenor.

Not long since, an elderly woman entered a railroad car at one of the Ohio stations, and disturbed the passengers a good deal with complaints about a "most dreadful rheumatism" that she was troubled with. A gentleman present, who had himself been a severe sufferer with the same complaint, said to her—"Did you ever try electricity, madam? I tried it, and in the course of a short time it completely cured me."—"Electricity," exclaimed the old lady—"yes, I've tried it to my satisfaction. I was struck with lightning about a year ago, but it didn't do me a mossel o' good!"

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS.—Tri-Weekly, per year.....\$4 00
Weekly, per year.....2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves? Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

New Music.

THE OLD SHERIDAN; "a Hero of Lookout Mountain," a beautiful Song, by WILL. S. HAYS, dedicated to Gen. W. O. WHITAKER.

We are indebted to D. P. FAULDS, Publisher, Louisville, for a copy of this really beautiful song. He will accept our thanks. We feel sure it will be a decided favorite, and have a great run.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—The United States Marshal for this District has seized, for confiscation, a large quantity of property at Superior, belonging to disloyal Southern men. This property includes about half of the original town of Superior. Among the disloyal owners are John C. Breckinridge, F. M. Plornoy and J. R. Ward, of Kentucky; Gov. Wm. Aikin and John McQuesten, of South Carolina; Robert Ould, of Tennessee; Sam. Magoffin, of Missouri; W. W. Corcoran, of Washington; R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and others. The seizure is made under the Confiscation Law of Congress, and will be sold for the benefit of the Government.

So far as Gov. AIKEN is concerned we believe it is admitted by the Charleston papers concede that he is loyal and true. The others are unquestionably traitors.

The Army correspondent of the Houlton (Me.) Times relates an incident of camp life, showing the precocity of a youth of sixteen, the son of a General, on a visit to his father in the field. On one occasion, when the General's purse was getting low, he remarked that he would be obliged to draw on his banker for some money. "How much do you want, father?" said the boy. "I think I shall send for a couple of hundred," replied the General. "Why, father," said his son very quietly, "I can let you have that amount." "You can let me have it?" exclaimed the General in surprise. "Where did you get so much money?" "I won it in playing draw poker with your staff, sir," replied the hopeful youth. It is needless to say that the 9:40 train next morning bore the "gay young gambler" toward his home.

A VENERABLE COUPLE.—There now reside at Bazetta, Trumbull county, Ohio, a Mr. Marvin and his wife, whose united ages amount to one hundred and seventy-five years, and they have not only been blessed with a hale old age, but also with an extraordinary lease of their matrimonial union. On the 22d January they commemorated the sixty-seventh anniversary of their wedded life.—They were married January 22d, 1798, and commenced keeping house April 17th of the same year, and still continue to live by themselves and manage their domestic affairs in their own way. Mr. Marvin was born on March 26th, 1772, hence should be alive until the 26th of this month, he will be aged ninety-two years. Mrs. Marvin was born June 14th, 1781, and is now in her eighty-third year. Their youngest son is forty-five years old, and their oldest nearly sixty-five.

The Reverend Francis Newbold, of Rose Cottage, Lyndhurst, Hants, England, was recently charged before a London magistrate with assaulting the police and using abusive language. He was sixty years of age, and could not plead "the trivility of youth" in his defence. But he did just as well. The magistrate said:

"This is a serious offence, considering the station you seem to move in. Have you anything to say?"

To which Mr. Newbold replied: "The fact is, that after I had an early dinner yesterday, I had a pint of dry port, and this made me so very dry that I called for a glass of sparkling wine. It was so nice that I had a second. I then went down to the station, as I thought, quite right, but when I got to the platform, the cork, as I might say, seemed to get out, and the wine went about me."

The reverend gentleman may not have satisfied justice, but he conferred a boon upon the reporters, who will hereafter speak of a drunken man not as one "with a brick in his hat," or "tight," or "boozy," or "exposed too long to the sun," but as a man with the "cork out."

LANDRETH'S GUARANTEED GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 28, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HEMING & QUIN is this day, by mutual consent dissolved. All accounts with said firm must be settled immediately. Apply to either party.

HEMING & QUIN.
Frankfort, Feb. 1, 1864-2m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863-4f.

METCALFE'S REPORT—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863. On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers. "I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND," NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863. "Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."
"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."
"WM. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1863. Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863. "Dear Sir:—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."
January 1, 1864-6m.

J. W. HEETER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,
(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel),

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864.—6m.

NOTICE TO CITY TAX-PAYERS—

APPEAL MEETING.

THE ASSESSOR HAVING RETURNED HIS list of taxable property, for the present year, according to law, notice is hereby given to persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the valuation of the Assessor, to appear before the Mayor and Council, at a meeting to be held ON FRIDAY THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, P. M. with the evidence to show the true valuation of their property.

Attest: J. W. BATCHELOR, Clerk C. C. F.
March 9, 1864-4d.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of Gillispie & Heffner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Nelson Heffner is alone authorised to settle the business of the late firm.
R. GILLISPIE,
N. HEFFNER.

Feb. 24, 1864-1m.

W. L. P. WIARD, S. W. POPE.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on real make terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to J. R. GRAHAM & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863-4wtwlv.

